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Richmond Times-Dispatch

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WINTER
PAGE 9 — FAIR

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FRENCH ARE SWEEPED FROM POSITIONS BY GERMAN RUSH

Invaders Follow Up Sou-
chez Victory With Gain
of Another 600 Yards.

OFFENSIVE IS EVIDENT
ON OTHER PARTS OF LINE

In Argonne Crown Prince Re-
sumes Attack, but Again
Suffers Check.

NEW USES FOR GAS SHELLS

In East, Russians Are Not Pressing
Forward After Recent
Successes.

Check Is Administered to Crown Prince's Army

A CHECK to the German Crown
Prince's army in the Argonne
forest and the forced retirement
of the Germans before an energetic
counterattack by the French is de-
scribed in the latest French official
communication.

The Germans, it is asserted, had
attacked with very heavy forces
from the road between Binarville
and Vienne-le-Chateau as far as the
region of Haute Chevauchee, after a
preliminary bombardment, in which
asphyxiating shells were used. The
French line bent at several places,
but a counterattack stopped the
Tebsons.

Artillery duels elsewhere in France
and abandonment of the French and
British positions in Belgium are re-
ported by the Germans.

Little fighting is going on in the
Italian war zones.

Two momentous announcements
have been made by the British gov-
ernment. The first is that Great
Britain's latest war loan has met
with great success, subscriptions
amounting to nearly \$3,000,000,000.
The second is that the munitions of
war act will be applied to the con-
tinuing industry, making it an of-
fense for the miners, who have
threatened to strike, owing to a dis-
agreement with the operators over
wages, to leave the mines. A strike
of the miners probably would seri-
ously affect the navy, which uses
coal from the Welsh mines, and also
the plants which are manufacturing
arms and ammunition for the army
at the front.

All factories in Italy are being
transformed into ammunition and
other war material. A suggestion
has been made that all possible fac-
tory workers with the army shall
be sent home, and that the mechan-
ical schools shall be used for teach-
ing men how to make munitions.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, July 13.—The Germans,
following up their advance just south
of Souchez, which resulted in the capture
by assault of the cemetery dominating
the French line of communications, to-
day swept forward across the grave-
yard, extending their advanced lines
over a width of 600 yards. The mo-
mentum of the German rush carried
neighboring sections of the invaders'
line across the road to Arras, and the
Caharet Rouge, another strongly de-
fended French position, was captured.

The German offensive has made it-
self evident also on other sectors of the
battle front. In these actions, as in
the storming of the Souchez cemetery,
the extended use of asphyxiating shells
and new ingenious methods of their
employment marked the beginning of
a fresh epoch of the world war.

In the Argonne, the crown prince's
army, strongly re-enforced by new
contingents, has resumed the offen-
sive and, according to the Paris night
report, has again suffered a check. It
was in the initial attack by this army
from the road between Binarville and
Vienne-le-Chateau to the region of La
Haute Chevauchee that the Germans
first brought into play the new utility
of gas shells.

ADOPT NEW RISE

WITH SHELLS OF GAS

By violent bombardment with high
explosive shells they leveled the para-
pets of the first tier of a series of three
French trenches which constituted the
advanced line of defense. This ac-
complished, they hurled hundreds of
shells containing deadly gas behind
these trenches. The shells dropped and
exploded in front of the supporting
trenches, from which the French must
draw their re-enforcements. The
gases formed an impenetrable wall
through which no re-enforcements
could pass, while the troops in the for-
ward trenches were held immobile, to
face the German attack unaided.

At several points in the French line
the defenders of the trenches were
forced to yield, and braved death by
a dash through the wall of fumes.
When a breeze blew fresh enough to
wipe away the wall of gases, counter-
attacks were organized, and the Ger-
man progress was not only stopped,
but they were hurled backwards onto
their own lines.

RUSSIANS NOT FOLLOWING
UP SUCCESS AT LUBLIN

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

PETROGRAD, July 13.—There is a
fall in the operations south and west
of Lublin. This shows that for the
present it does not suit the plans of
the Russians to follow up their success

(Continued on Second Page.)

Fire Chief's Chauffeur Victim of Speed Mania



THOMAS H. PEGRAM.

PEGRAM LOSES LIFE IN RECKLESS DASH TO FIRE

Chauffeur of Fire Chief Joyner Al-
most Instantly Killed on
Broad Street.

JOYNES AND MANN INJURED

Third Man to Be Killed by Fast
Firing Automobiles of Chiefs.
Fire Chief Unimportant, Loss Not
Exceeding Cost of Wrecked Car.

Rushing last night through a crowd-
ed street in a vain and reckless effort
to reach an unimportant fire, the au-
tomobile of Chief William H. Joyner
was smashed into splinters against a
light pole at Brook Avenue and Broad
Streets, Chauffeur Thomas H. Pegram
was almost instantly killed, Fire Com-
missioner John Mann, Jr., suffered a
fractured hip, and the chief himself
was badly injured.

Running at breakneck speed, Pegram
attempted to pass a big touring car,
and was caught between the other ma-
chine and the light pole. He made a
desperate effort to pass the pole, and
had almost turned to safety when his
car struck the pole a glancing blow,
and crumpled up. Pegram was hurled
through the windshield against the
pole, and was literally shattered into
a shapeless mass.

Chief Joyner was thrown thirty feet
from the left side of the car, and Com-
missioner Mann was hurled a like dis-
tance from the opposite side. Such
was the force of the car's momentum
that the base of the pole was broken
into small pieces, and the machine it-
self was entirely wrecked.

PEGRAM'S BODY MASHED

TO SHAPELESS PULP

Pegram's head struck the heavy iron
standard and his skull was crushed.
His teeth were knocked out; both legs
and arms were broken, and his body
was mashed into pulp. He was un-
conscious and dying when picked up,
and breathed his last a moment after
being taken into Virginia Hospital.

Chief Joyner was picked up by Frank
Hayward, formerly connected with The
Times-Dispatch. His first words were
an inquiry for Pegram. John Mann
was picked up by bystanders on the
other side of the street. The car was
firmly wedged against the pole, a part
of the chassis lying across the east-
bound car track. All traffic was
stopped, and even jitney busses were
diverted into other avenues. Within a
moment, almost, the corner was alive
with people, and in less than half an
hour, so fast had the news of the fa-
tality spread, more than 5,000 people
were gathered on the scene.

Captain George E. Pollock, acting
chief of police during the absence of
Major Werner, and Captains Epps and
Sowell, with a special detail of police,
remained on the scene until nearly
midnight to keep the curious on the
move and to prevent congestion.

FIRE IN MEAT MARKET

ON WEST BROAD STREET

The fire to which Chief Joyner was
rushing was at Munford and Broad
Streets. The fire started in a small
frame building attached to the rear
of the Elba Meat Market and Provision
Company, managed by M. D. Bloom, and
spread to a small extent into the Evans
Hardware Company, 700 West Broad
Street. Little damage was inflicted by
the flames, and more loss, it is said,
was caused by water. The total loss
will hardly equal, it is thought, the
value of the fire machine which was
destroyed.

It is claimed that there was no need-
sary for Chief Joyner's terrible speed.
Assistant Chief Wise was on the scene,
and had the fire under control with
Engine Companies 4, 5 and 6, and Truck
No. 3. He thought it advisable, how-
ever, to summon No. 10 Company from
Lombardy and Broad Streets.

Chief Joyner was at headquarters
when the call for No. 10 came in. It
was not a second alarm, and there was

(Continued on Second Page.)

MIND STILL OPEN ON GERMAN REPLY

Wilson Will Return to Capital
Soon to Lay Entire Subject
Before Cabinet.

REPORTS ARE SET AT REST

Washington Had Heard That He
Did Not Regard Situation
as Being Acute.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The first
official announcement of President Wil-
son's immediate plans for dealing with
the situation that has arisen between
Germany and the United States came
to-night in a telegram from Cornish,
N. H., to Secretary Tumulty, stating
that the President would return to
Washington soon to lay the entire
subject before the Cabinet. The mes-
sage indicated that the President had
arrived at no decision as to the Ameri-
can policy.

A White House statement said:
"Referring to statements appearing
in certain morning newspapers with
reference to the attitude of the Presi-
dent toward the reply of the German
government, Secretary Tumulty this
evening gave out the following tele-
gram which he had received from the
President:

"Please say that from the moment
of the arrival of the official text of
the German note, I have given the mat-
ter the closest attention, keeping con-
stantly in touch with the Secretary of
State and with every source that would
throw light on the situation; that so
soon as the Secretary of State and I
have both maturely considered the situ-
ation, I shall go to Washington to get
into personal conference with him and
with the Cabinet, and that there will
be as prompt an announcement as pos-
sible of the purposes of the govern-
ment."

WILSON'S STATEMENT

SETS REPORTS AT REST

The statement set at rest reports
that the President already had made up
his mind on the German reply, and that
he did not view the situation as seri-
ously as did high officials in Washing-
ton. Word from the President was
sought by officials here. It is under-
stood, as a result of the spread of vary-
ing interpretations of reports from
Cornish of the executive's intention.

Official opinion here continued to re-
gard the situation as grave. Secretary
Lansing and other members of the
Cabinet who are here hold this view,
but are giving no intimations of how
they think the problem should be dealt
with. Mr. Lansing and his assistants
have been canvassing the entire field
of law and policy presented by the
German note, and the President already
has received some of the memoranda
bearing on important points.

To-night's statement from the White
House made it apparent that the
President has definitely abandoned the
idea of summoning Mr. Lansing to the
summer capital. This program con-
forms to the secretary's desire to study
the problem carefully and form his
own conclusions before exchanging
views with the President. It is as-
sured, however, that Mr. Wilson will
return here the last of the week, and
that the subject will be laid before the
Cabinet on Tuesday.

NECESSITY FOR FIRMNESS

NOT UNDERESTIMATED

Emphasis has been laid in official
quarters on the fact that the issues in-
volved are of such seriousness and im-
portance that consideration for a week
or more of the kind of reply that should
be made ought not to be construed as
meaning that the necessity for a firm
definition of American policy was un-
derestimated.

So far as can be gathered here, the
President will find his advisers prac-
tically unanimous in the belief that
the crucial point in the correspondence
with Germany over submarine warfare
has arrived, and that if the American
government is not to recede from its
previously announced position on the
principles involved, the next note must
convey more or less pointedly the pur-
poses of the United States in the event
of further violations of American rights
in the war zone. Just what the United
States should say with reference to
Germany's refusal to disavow the in-
tention to destroy American lives on
the Lusitania has not crystallized in
the informal discussions in official quar-
ters. Suggestions are heard that the
German government might be informed
that the United States intended to con-
tinue to press for a settlement of the
case, and would keep it constantly in
importance between the two countries.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

IS BELIEVED NECESSARY

The general view in official quar-
ters is that, irrespective of what
course should be followed in the Lusit-
ania case, a statement of the purpose
of the United States to assert its rights,
notwithstanding Germany's inhibitions
on the use of belligerent ships by
Americans, seems most likely to be
made next in the note. That this action
would not necessarily lead to a rupture
in relations is generally recognized,
unless an overt act or flagrant viola-
tion of the principles for which the
United States has been contending
should ensue. Officials point out that
while the German reply does not give
any explicit assurances on the subject,
the actual practice of German subma-
rine commanders in the last two months
has been to visit neutral ships and to
give warning to belligerent merchant-
men, thus enabling crews to be trans-
ferred to boats in case destruction of a
vessel as a prize is determined upon.

Consul-General Washington at Liver-
pool to-day reported such an instance.

The American ship Normandy was ap-
proached by a German submarine,
whose commander examined the ship's

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

WHO'S LOONEY NOW? IS QUERY OF THAW

Revives Chaloner Classic in Glee-
ful Thrust at Ancient
Enemy, Flint.

ACCUSED OF HYPNOTISM

Aged Alienist Brings Hilarity to
Audience With Start-
ling Charge.

Charge of Hypnotism is Made by Alienist

NEW YORK, July 13.—"Who's
looney now?" The Chaloner classic
was revived to-day by Harry Thaw
in his weekly hearing.

Dr. Austin Flint, the State's star
alienist, was on the stand.

"Do you think from what you
have seen of Thaw in this court-
room that he is rational?" asked
John B. Stanchfield of Thaw's coun-
sel.

"No," replied Dr. Flint. "His ef-
forts to hypnotize me on this wit-
ness stand do not show a rational
mind."

"Do you mean to say that Thaw
tried to hypnotize you?" asked
Stanchfield.

"Do you make the serious state-
ment that this relator tried to hyp-
notize you?" demanded Justice Hen-
drick in apparent amazement.

"No," responded Dr. Flint, so-
lemnly.

"Who's looney now?" whispered
Thaw to those about him. "Do you
think I would have dared say a
thing like that?"

NEW YORK, July 13.—Harry Thaw's
case will go to the jury early to-mor-
row afternoon. By nightfall the ver-
dict should be at hand. Thereafter,
his fate will rest in the hands of Jus-
tice Hendrick, who, under the law, has
the final say and can set Thaw at
liberty even if the jury advises he is
still insane, or send him back to Mat-
tewan in face of a contrary verdict,
according to his discretion.

The case of the State against Thaw
was closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon.
Fifteen minutes will be consumed by
Stanchfield to-morrow morning in
reading into the record some testimony
given at a previous hearing. The sum-
ming-up will follow. Cook, arguing
first for the State and Stanchfield, fol-
lowing, with the last say for Thaw.
Then, with the charge of the justice,
the issue will be handed over to the
jurors.

SERENELY CONFIDENT

IN FINAL VICTORY

Serenely confident of the outcome,
Thaw to-night took dinner with Sheriff
Griffenhagen and a small party of re-
latives at the Hotel McAlpin. He was
in especially fine fettle over the results
of the final day of the trial which in-
cluded a serious charge by Dr. Austin
Flint, chief alienist for the State, that
Thaw had tried to hypnotize him in
court, and a flat contradiction among
the State's alienists as to the nature
of the insanity from which Thaw is
alleged to be suffering.

Just after court adjourned for the
day, too, a party of women from Pitta-
burgh, who refused to give their names,
rushed forward and shook hands with
Thaw, one of them crying: "We bring
you wishes of good luck from the home
town."

Dr. Flint's assertion that Thaw had
tried to hypnotize him was the feature
of the day's proceedings. Thaw laughed
outright when the aged alienist made
the charge.

Dr. Flint's cross-examination by
Stanchfield was resumed when court
reopened at 10 o'clock this morning.
The two engaged in a long, scientific
discussion as to whether constitu-
tional inferiority is a distinct form of
insanity, Dr. Flint having testified on
Monday that Thaw was suffering from
constitutional inferiority with para-
noia trend. Ultimately, the witness
took a short cut through the technical
mors and dropped the designation of
"constitutional inferiority" at the same
time that he abandoned the classifica-
tion of "paranoia trend."

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that
Thaw is a pure paranoiac."

BELIEVED THAW SANE

AT TIME OF MURDER

Stanchfield then brought out the fact
that Dr. Baker, acting superintendent
of Mattewan at the time of Thaw's
commitment, did not then believe he
suffered from paranoia. Later Dr.
Baker changed his mind and testified
against Thaw at the habeas corpus pro-
ceedings.

"Jerome turned Baker over to you?"
said Stanchfield, "and you did the job."

"I don't regard it as a job," retorted
Dr. Flint hotly.

"One of the most effective points
made by Stanchfield was with regard
to the state of Thaw's mind when he
killed Stanford White. It had been
shown that May MacKenzie told the
Thaws that White didn't believe Ev-
elyn cared anything for Harry, and
that he was going to win her away
from him."

"Don't you think that a story like
that would have stirred the manhood
in Thaw?"

"Yes," admitted the witness.

"No doubt in your mind that Thaw
was absolutely devoted to Evelyn—
was infatuated with her, in fact? Thaw,
after maintaining meretricious rela-
tions with her, married her, took her

(Continued on Third Page.)

ASKS RESIGNATIONS OF WEIL AND GOODE



R. N. GOODE.



CLIFF WEIL.

COUNTRY'S INVENTIVE GENIUS TO BE MOBILIZED

Daniels Hopes to Get Master Minds
Working for Benefit of
Navy.

PLAN IS WIDELY DISCUSSED

Proposed Civilian Board, With Edi-
son as Head, Meets With Unani-
mous Approval—Not Yet Ready to
Announce Other Selections.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Mobilization
of the country's inventive genius to
aid in working out naval problems, as
proposed by Secretary Daniels, was dis-
cussed widely to-day by officials of both
the army and navy, and the selection of
Thomas A. Edison as head of the
civilian advisory board met with unani-
mous approval.

Secretary Daniels now is preparing
to invite other noted inventors and
technical experts to join in the work.
He would not say "yes" or "no" to a
dozen names suggested to him, but
he would make known the other
members of the advisory board only
after their acceptances had been re-
ceived.

"As I stated in my letter to Mr.
Edison," said the secretary to-night, "I
am not prepared to announce full de-
tails of the plan. An informal con-
ference was held to-day with the chiefs
of the Bureau of Ordnance, Steam En-
gineering and Construction and Repair,
and I expect to announce the organ-
ization in a more definite way in a
short time.

"The country does not yet know the
far-reaching and important experi-
mental work done by Admiral Griffin,
Strauss and Taylor. They and their
assistants for months have been study-
ing every new development brought out
by the war in Europe, and already they
have contributed to increased naval
efficiency. They will be given addi-
tional experts to carry on this develop-
ment work they have been doing with
ability and success.

"The selection of the members of the
advisory committee requires careful
thought, but I hope to announce them
shortly. With Mr. Edison so willingly
and cheerfully responding, I feel sure
that the advisory counsel, when the
names are all selected, will be com-
posed of men of such prominence as
to make the country feel that what it
is possible for the human mind to de-
vise will be devised for our navy."

Among the names suggested to Mr.
Daniels as possible members of the new
board were those of Charles P. Stein-
metz, one of the world's authorities on
electrical engineering; Hudson Maxim,
inventor and maker of guns and ex-
plosives; Orville Wright, one of two
brothers who led the world in aero-
plane flight; Simon Lake, submarine
inventor; Lewis Nixon, shipbuilder and
former naval officer; Alexander Graham
Bell, inventor of the telephone; John
Hays Hammond, Jr., and R. A. Fessen-
den, radio communication experts; J. B.
Walker, inventor of a scientific magazine
and an inventor of note, and a score of
others.

Attention was called to-day to an
act of Congress prohibiting the re-
ceipt by the government of vol-
untary services. As there is no pro-
vision for remuneration for the pro-
posed board, it was suggested that the
law might prove an obstacle and re-
quire a specific authorization by Con-
gress. Mr. Daniels said he had not
examined the law, but he thought it
would be possible to avoid conflict with
it.

The bulk of the work in testing new
devices and reviewing suggestions will
fall on the department itself, the Sec-
retary explained, and for that reason
he contemplates creating a bureau of
invention and development to which
the civilian experts will be an advisory
board.

Mr. Daniels indicated that he had not
yet developed anything like a complete
working plan for the bureau. He has
in view, however, concentration of such
naval experimental stations as the con-
testing plant at Annapolis, the tank
for testing hull models at the navy
yard here, and the aerodrome, where
studies in air currents are made, in one
great experimental laboratory.

At the War Department it was point-
ed out that a bureau similar to that
contemplated for the navy had been
in operation for many years and
achieved notable results.

WEIL AND GOODE MAY DECLINE TO RESIGN

Friends Indicate Purpose to Fight
Report of Investigators on
Council Floor.

PROTESTS SCOTCH VERDICT

McCarthy Says With No Evidence to
Justify His Removal, Committee
Yet Makes Gratuitous Criticism.
Two Members Did Not Sign Report.

Condemned by the investigating com-
mittee as unfit for the office they hold
and their resignations recommended,
Police Commissioners R. N. Goode and
Cliff Weil protest that the findings and
recommendations of the inquisitorial
body are unjust and unwarranted.

If the report is accepted by the City
Council the two commissioners will
probably refuse to tender their resig-
nations.

"It all depends upon future develop-
ments," said Attorney Hiram M. Smith,
counsel for Commissioner Goode, when
asked last night if his client would
resign in the event that the Council
calls upon him to vacate his seat.

"Cliff Weil will fight the case to the
last resort," friends of that commis-
sioner announced for him. "Mr. Weil
challenges, in the name of honesty,
fairness and justice, the legal or moral
right of a committee which confesses
that it has failed to find him guilty of
misfeasance or malfeasance in office to
recommend his resignation."

McCarthy PROTESTS

AGAINST SCOTCH VERDICT

Commissioner D. F. McCarthy, re-
sponding to a query as to his opinion
of the report in so far as it concerned
himself, said:

"The committee freely confesses that
it was unable to discover evidence to
justify a recommendation that I re-
sign; having plainly stated that it
has no evidence to sustain the charges
made against me, yet essays to assert
that my official conduct is not above
criticism. The purpose of that one
clause 'conduct not above criticism' is
to put upon me the Scotch verdict of
'guilty, but not proven.'"

"If no evidence exists, as the com-
mittee states in its report, how can the
majority of the members of the com-
mittee who signed the paper reconcile
their gratuitous condemnation of me
with proper ideas of honesty, fairness
and justice? I am disappointed and
disgusted. A stone has been hurled at
me out of the dark. The people of
Richmond are told that my conduct in
office is not above criticism, and they
are left to imagine wherein I am de-
ficient. I do not believe that any fair-
minded citizen of Richmond will accept
the conjecture expressed by the com-
mittee. It is a reflection upon my char-
acter, cruel and undeserved."

Immediately after the report was
read Alderman Gilman moved to lay
it upon the table until the next meet-
ing and to order the full text printed
for the information of the members of
both branches of Council, that they
might give it due consideration before
taking action.

CHRISTIAN READY

TO VOTE AT ONCE

Alderman Christian objected. He
said he was convinced that the mem-
bers of the Board were willing to
resign by the judgment of the investi-
gating committee. He was prepared to
vote immediately for acceptance of
the report. Alderman Paul suggested
laying the report on the table and
taking it up for action at a subse-
quent special meeting to be called by
the president.

Alderman Puller spoke with much
warmth against Mr. Christian's mo-
tion to take immediate action.

"I believe most of us want to look
into the report of this divided com-
mittee," he said, "directing attention
to the fact that two of the investiga-
tors had refused to concur in the find-
ings and recommendations. There
have been good and sufficient
reasons for the refusal of the minor-
ity to sign the report," he pursued.

"One feature of the report is astound-
ing to me. The committee tells us
that it has not found Commissioner
Weil guilty of misfeasance or mal-
feasance in office, but asks us to call
for Mr. Weil's resignation."

WANTS TO KNOW

WHAT DIVIDED COMMITTEE

"What is the evidence upon which
the findings were based? We have a
right to know that. The final sessions
of this committee were behind closed
doors. Everything was held secret.
Why was the committee divided?
What divided it? There are many

(Continued on Second Page.)

McCARTHY ESCAPES WITH ONLY SLIGHT WORD OF CENSURE

Mayor, Chief and Force
Criticized for Failure
to Suppress Vice.

INVESTIGATORS SUBMIT
REPORT TO ALDERMEN

Recommend Abolition of Police
Board and Appointment of One
Salaried Commissioner.

JEWELRY TRADE CONDEMNED